" FISH-EATING PLANTS.

Washington, June 28 .- Professor Baird, of

he National Museum, has received from England a spec-

imen of an aquatic fish-eating plant, known as the great

bladderwort, which has been discovered to be peculiarly

destructive to young fish. The plant is large, has no

small bladders which entrap the fish fry. Twelve or fif-teen species of the plant are found within the limits of

the United States, and it abounds in the Fish Commis-sion's carp ponds in Washington, where it had been in-troduced at considerable labor and expense, having been heretofore regarded as excellent fish food. Professor Baird will warn carp culturists to destroy the plant wherever found.

THE CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

FREDERICK CEPHAS NARRATES THE CIRCUMSTANCES

BALTIMORE, June 28 .- Frederick Cephas, the mur

lerer of Mrs. Celia Murphy Bush, in Dorchester

County, on April 7, has confessed his guilt. The nar-

ration of the murder by Cephas in which he depicts the

agonizing struggles, the cries and entreaties of his

aged and helpless victim, while the merciless death

blows were inflicted, is even more revolting than the

sight of the magled body of his victim, and the bloody

surroundings. Cephas in his confession says that on the

norning of the murder the thought occurred to him

hat owing to Mrs. Bush's secluded life he could kill

her and get all her money. He concealed himself be-hind the undergrowth, and waited until the old woman

her and get all her money. He concealed himself behind the undergrowth, and waited until the old woman returned from the woods where she had gone for fuel. She was seated in a low body wagon. As she passed the thicket where Cephas was concealed, he sprang from his hiding place, and death her a blow on the head. She was only partly stunned, and screamed with terror, exclaiming: "Who would kill me! I have done no one any harm." Cephas seized her by the feet and dragged her from the cart, to which she clung, screaning in despair. After dragging her down, he dealt her repeated blows over the head and face with the heavy club and finished his work by cutting her throat. He states that while he was cutting her throat. He states that while he was cutting her throat the blood spurted in his face. After satisfying himself that she was dead, he laid the body in the thicket. He then searched the house for money, and says that he found none. This is thought to be untrue, as it was known that Mrs. Bush had several thousend dollars in the house, and it disappeared at the time of the murder. Cephas was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, and Governor McLane has fixed August I as the date of the hanging. His death warrant was read to her acceptance of the convergence of the warrant was read to her careful and the property of the part of the house of the hanging.

date of the hanging. His death warrant was read to him yesterday, a few hours before he made his con-

TRIAL OF TWO CINCINNATI MURDERERS.

RERNER'S ACCOMPLICE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

-HOFFMAN FOUND GUILTY.

CINCINNATI, June 28 .- Joseph Palmer, the

partner of Berner, the murderer whose inadequate pun-shment formed the immediate pretext for the riots last

March, was to-day sentenced to be hanged. Argument for

was denied. In sentencing the prisoner Judge Avery

said: "I hardly know how to find words to speak to you

What need are words if you do not feel ! It was a hor-

rible murder. The hiding-place of the body gave it up.

You could not conceal the blood-spots on the wagon. You

could not even keep your tongue quiet. It was a

brutal act. Who could help believing your confession?

Was there ever such a thing confessed by

RUINED BY A LIBEL SUIT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

\$25,000. The immediate cause of his trouble was a ro

mantic one. He was sued two or three years ago by a

young woman who said her name was Bell English, and

that she was born of English's wife, who had been sent to

Pickaway County soon after marriage in order that the

BLOWN INTO THE WATER AND DROWNED.

[BY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, June 28 .- In the severe wind-

torm which prevailed yesterday on Deal's Island, Kent

County, a sad accident occurred. Early in the morning

lown to the landing and out to the edge of the wharf,

Captain Prettyman White, with his son, age four, drove

which extends for a quarter of a mile into the sound.

Leaving his child in the buggy, he unhitched his horse and tied it to a post. Turning around, he was horrifled to see the wind blowing the carriage with the child over the edge of the pier. He sprang toward it, but too late. It turned over as it fell, and, it is thought, stunned the child, as he did not come to the surface after sinking. Later in the day the body was recovered.

SIX MEN HURT BY AN EXPLOSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Johnstown, Penn., June 28.-Six men, en-

gaged in excavating for a roadway at the blast furnace of

e Cambria Iron Company to-day, were seriously in-red by the premature explosion of a blast. Two will

NO COMET IN SIGHT.

Boston, June 28.-A message received by

able at Harvard College Observatory from Lord Crawford at Aberdeen, Scotland, states that the search for the

supposed comet of 1858 in Europe has been barren of re-sult. It is considered almost certain that the object ob-served at Vienna on May 26, was not the comet.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HUNGARIANS LEAVING THE UNITED STATES.

MCONNLIANTILE, June 28.—Because of the depression to the coke trade and the restriction of the output the Hus gariants employed in the trade are rapidly returning to their native country. From twenty-five to forty person leave here every day.

THE GLASS WORKERS TAKE A VACATION.

MERIDEN, June 28.—The Curtis Home for Orphans and Agod Ladies was dedicated here this afternoon. The dedication exercises were simple a character, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Curtis. They were attended by a large number of citizens, lacingling to at. THE CURTIS HOME FOR ORPHANS

ance with the wishes of Mr. Curia. They were attended by a large number of citizens, laciuding mest of the prominent men of the city. Bishop Williams, of the Plocese of Connecticut, officiated, and a large number of Episcopal and other elergymen of this and neighboring cities. The home has rooms for fifty children and twenty old women. It will not be restricted to any denomination.

PROTESTS IN BEHALF OF PRE-EMPTION LAWS.
St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—The action of the House of Representatives upon the repeal of the Pre-emption Laws creates great excitement implained, and protests are being sent to Washington from all parts of the Territory.

THE FUNERAL OF S. B. BOSWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—There was no session of the
Stock Board to-day, owing to the funeral of S. B. Roswell,
a member of the Board.

a member of the Board.

IN PLACE OF MR. PARNELL.

Boston, June 28.—Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the
Rev. Mr. McKinaon, stating that if he is unable to be
present at the irish Kational Jouvention to be held here
at Fancuil Hall on August 13 and 14, Mr. Benton will
come in his place.

come in his place.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—The glass works throughout the est shut down to-day for the usual two mouths vaca-

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

OF HIS CRIME.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

roots, but floats free in the water, and its leaves be

SOSTPONEM NT OF THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS THROUGH THE PRITE MINISTER'S ASTUIENESS-A POWER-FUL ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS, LST CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 28 .- A complete change has come over the political sky since Monday. The Ministry, which last week was believed to be in imminent danger, and in hesitation whether to dissolve or to resign, emerges triumphant for the moment from amid the most pressing perils. The Egyptian crisis, though not over, is postponed. Mr. Gladstone's genius for Parliamentary strategy has made his werst mistakes abroad serve him at home. His agreement with France, as described by himself, proves to embedy nearly every concession to French susceptibilities and every defiance of English opinion which had been foretold. He deliberately renounces the most important advantages England has won in Egypt. He pledge himself to retire from Egypt, beginning with 1888, and establishes in the meantime a Multiple Control which, M. Ferry defines and Mr. Gladstone admits, will have all the powers of the old Dual Control except the right of attending Egyptian Cabinet councils. English occupation once ended, Egypt (the Suez Canal excepted) is to be neutralized. France in return abandons its claim to revive the Dual Control, which everybody knows is dead, and agrees that England shall have the casting vote in the Board of Control, which will be useless, unless with foreign help. France also promises not to occupy the country when England leaves it.

A VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

The concessions are mainly illusory. The finance question, on which all future arrangements really hinge, is left untouched. It is his astuteness in separating the two halves of his policy which gives the Prime Minister his present triumph. Mr. Gladstone referred to finance as a question exclusively for the Conference, He announced that the Conference would meet to-day, and refused absolutely when pressed by questions to give any account whatever of his own proposals or of the French agreements, though it is known from other sources that France will enter the Conference unpledged to anything, and certainly intends to oppose cutting the coupon, and probably will resist the whole English scheme. M. easy victory in the French Chamber is a much better indication of French opinion than the newspapers which cry aloud in the bondholders' interests. Politically speaking the victory rests with France. Mr. Gladstone's concessions amount to a surrender of English interests. The bondholders oppose because they hope that England will ultimately be forced into a protectorate or annexation, immensely increasing the value of Egyptian securities.

THE TORY DILEMMA.

Mr. Gladstone therefore left the Tories in this dilemma: they must either acquiesce for the time in the half-disclosed policy of the Government, or attempt to induce the House to censure proposals of which it had no official knowledge. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster instantly announced that they could not, under these circumstances, support a resolution of in a speech exceptionally reckless even for of bills, owing to the general collapse of local trade him, forced the hand of the leaders, Sir Stafford Northcote yielding after two days and giving notice of a vote of censure, which Mr. Gladstone joyfully accepted, fixing Monday for the debate, and declaring privately that "the Lord had delivered his enemies into his hand,"

There is but one opinion in regard to the incredible folly of the Tories, every independent journal heretofore opposing the Ministerial policy in Egypt declaring that the present action of the Opposition 18 suicidal, and The Standard itself giving but halfhearted support. The result is that the Ministers next week will be contending with France in the Conference while they are attacked by the Tories in the House, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's assurance that the whole agreement as thus far revealed becomes nugatory if the Conference fails to sccept his financial proposals.

MR. GLADSTONE WARNS THE LORDS.

Not content with this, Mr. Gladstone provides a fresh diversion for the public. He starts a fresh crisis by appealing to the country against the Lords in defence of the Franchise Bill, which Lord Salisbury has finally resolved to reject. Mr. Gladstone's appearance in the House of Commons on Thursday was wholly unexpected, nobody anticipating that the Government would do more than move the third reading formally. The Speaker had arranged with Mr. Goschen to call on him. Immediately after the motion was made, as the members on both sides were leaving the House, Mr. Gladstone began with quiet tones, but the thundering cheers from the remaining Liberals which greeted his opening sentences called everybody back. The scene thenceforward was one of intense excitement. Every word of warning, challenge and menace to the Lords was emphasized by tremendous applause from below the gangway. Every phrase was kept strictly within parliamentary limits, but the House of Lords was distinctly notified that the rejection of the Franchise Bill would give rise to a conflict which Mr. Gladstone, though professing to regard as a calamity grievous to the country, and one he was desirous to avoid, warned them would imperil the legislative existence of the Lords. He declared that the crisis would be the most serious one since the Corn Laws, entailing infinite mischief and difficulties, but the ultimate issue was beyond doubt.

THE TORY REPLY. Sir Stafford Northcote, startled out of his usual timid slowness, retorted justly that Mr. Gladstone's speech was not a speech on the Franchise Bill, but on the question whether the House of Lords should any longer form a part of the legislature of this country. He protested with unwonted vigor against the pretension of requiring the Lords to forego their constitutional fight of independent judgment on a measure sent up to them in obedience to the dictation of an imperious Prime Minister. He closed by affirming in solemn tones that Mr. Giadstone's was the most serious declaration that a Minister of the Crown had ever made, or the House of Commons had ever heard.

Throughout the whole seems the House rang with to them in obedience to the dictation of an imperious Prime Minister. He closed by affirming in solemn tones that Mr. Giadstone's was the most serious declaration that a Minister of the Crown had ever made, or the House of Commons had ever

MR. GLADSTONE'S TACTICS. | constant cheers and counter-cheers. The Tories finally could discover no better way of expressing their despairing protest than by leaving the House in a body and allowing the third reading of the Franchise Bill to pass nem con. Discovering yesterday that they had thus only strengthened the Government's case against the Lords, they made a feeble and futile effort to expunge the fact from the journals of the House.

WHAT THE LORDS WILL DO.

The second reading of the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords is fixed for Monday, July 7. It has been arranged that the Duke of Richmond shall move Lord Manners's amendment, which was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 130, postponing the extension of the franchise a redistribution scheme is included. If this be adopted Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve, but will announce an autumn session in order to return the bill to the Lords, expecting the country meanwhile to be sufficiently aroused to make the demand irresistible,

MR. GOSCHEN'S RECONCULIATION.

Amid this excitement Mr. Goschen's declaration attracted less attention than it deserved, amounting as it did to acquiescence in, though not approval of, the extension of the franchise and an abandonment of opposition in future to a principle which both of the great parties have accepted. This restores one of the ablest Liberal leaders to full standing in the party and makes him again available for the Cahmet.

MR. LOWELL'S HEALTH.

Mr. Lowell has been suffering since last Saturday from an extremely severe attack of gout in both feet, the pain depriving him of sleep and leaving him unable to move. The doctors say that there is no probability that he will be able to hold his intended reception on July Fourth.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GUESTS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Marlborough House to-day to visit till Monday the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Mentmore, where a large party has been invited, Mr. Irving being mong the guests.

MISS GRISWOLD'S DEBUT.

Miss Gertrude Griswold's debut at Covent Garden in Italian Opera as Margherita in "Faust" attracted a full house, including Mr. Foster, Minster at Madrid, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Noyes, and other notable Americans. A cold and nervousness somewhat obscured her voice, which therefore was hardly adequate to fill the immense theatre, but the critics mostly agree that it is of a fine quality, cordially praising her faultless style and method of delivery.

THE CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THREE FATAL CASES REPORTED IN MARSEILLES-BELIEVED TO BE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

MARSEILLES, June 28 .- Three deaths from choleraic diarrhosa have been registered to-day. The registry office is open night and day, in order to facilitate prompt interment in cases where cholera is reported to have caused the death. There was a slight panic here last night over the developmen of the first fatal case, that of a girl of seventeen, who had returned from school at Toulon. The ambulance system is being organized under the direction of Dr. Mittre, who believes the malady to be real Asiatic cholera.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS AFFECTED. Paris, June 28 .- The various trade organizations of Toulon have petitioned M. Herisson, Minister of censure. Lord Randolph Churchill nevertheless, Commerce, to extend the dates of the acceptances

> which has been caused by the appearance of cholera.

QUARANTINE PROVISIONS EXTENDED. Madrid, June 28 .- The authorities have ordered quarantine of a week in case of all persons arriving in Spain from France. Vessels from French ports, if in a healthy condition, are to be quarrantined ten days; if disease is on borad, fifteen days.

BERLIN, June 28 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr von Boetticher, the Home Secretary, announced that the cholera committee had its first meeting today in Berlin. Dr. Pettenkofer and Dr. Koch were nembers. The Government hoped to be able to avert all danger of the entry of the disease into the country by inspection, without closing the frontier. Professor Virchow doubted whether the disease at Toulon was not Asiatic cholera. He blamed the defective precautions taken by the French Government. and drew attention to the bad sanitary condition of the Suez Canal.

Herr von Boetticher said in reply to this that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, had reported that France had adopted all

Paris, had reported that France had adopted all necessary measures. The German Government, he said, also intended to propose international measures for the protection of the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day received a cable message from Consul Mason at Marseilles, France, as follows: "Four deaths in Toulon. Cholera has reached Marseilles, Six deaths to Saturday noon. Weather very warm. General exodus from eity has begun."

A PICTURESQUE GERMAN FESTIVAL. THE "PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN" CELEBRATED-STRIKING PAGEANT.

LONDON, June 28 .- The people of Hamelin in Brunswick, Germany, to-day celebrated, with much 10 np and parade, the six-hundredth anniversary of the narming of the children of Hamelin by the Pied Piper. The observance was to have been begun on Thursday June 26 the real anniversary day, but was postponed intil to-day because of the weather. Several thousand visitors were present, in addition to the usual number of summer tourists. As the great majority of these visitors came unprepared to remain longer than the one day, there was a heavy tax on local hospitality; but it was

The day began with booming cannon and ringing bells. The weather was perfect. The people appeared in festive dress. All the buildings had been freshly decorated dur ing the night and the street archings had been draped anew with flowers and greens. Bands paraded all the

The principal event of the day was the procession after the general assemblage at 2 o'clock in front of the "Old House." This edifice bears on its outer wall an inscription stating that the Rattenfaenger von Hamelin, who lived in that same house, performed the the acts recounted in Browning's poem, of the Pied Piper." To the assembled thousands the legend was then recited in front of the "Old House."

Then the procession was formed, and made up in part as nearly as possible like that celebrated. Hundreds of children, dressed in the costume of six centuries ago, led the procession, following the strains of the ancient pipe, to the spot on the Koppelberg, whither the legend declares the Pied charmer disappeared with those that followed him. The spectacle was exceedingly pretty. The costaines were historically correct, artists from Dusseldor's and Manich having come to Hamelin to supervise their manufacture. Behind the cluidren followed chariets drawn by metiled horses, after the style of the rade vehicles of the Pied Piper's time. Knights in armor, men in long hose and buff gherkins, women in graceful robes, and finally all the handicraftsmen of that ancient time, wielding their primitive tools, made up the balance of a pageant seldom equalled is this generation for historic interest and picturesqueness. The leading authorities of the town all had conspicuous positions in the procession, and the brilliantly uniformed military of the province added their presence to the spectacular display. The children were escorted back to town again by bands of music, traded to embody in to-day's pageant reppipe, to the spot on the Koppelberg, whither

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1884.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

the town was brilliantly illuminated and the day's festiv ties were closed with a great torchlight procession and magnificent display of fireworks.

STILL PLEADING FOR ENO. WEAR POINTS IN THE TREATY AND INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

QUEBEC, June 28 .- In Eno's case, on the art reassembling this morning, Mr. Irvine "ose to give his argument for the defense. He prejuded his address by rebutting the charge that the bar or bench was influenced by outside persons, and thought that his learned opponent was at fault in believing rum as from extraneous sources. The case at issue, he proceeded to say, would come under what is known as the Ashburton treaty and it was in so far as the extradition clause in that treaty was to be interpreted, that the accused was concerned. Mr. Irvine referred at length to several noted cases, chiefly the Phipps case, and commended to his Honor's consideration the action followed by Chief many respects bore resemblance to the one now before the Court. The counsel held that the indictment was for in Canada, where there is only that of common forgery.

Justice Haggerty. That case was one of forgery, and in fergery in three degrees, a subdivision of crime unknown Mr. Irvine proceeded with the reading of the instructions issued by the State Department of Washington in cases of extradition, and took some time in presenting to the Court the various definitions of forgery. He showed by Cashier Roberts's evidence that the \$95,000 check of which so much was made by the prosecution had actually been signed by Eno while president of the bank. If there

this check, it certainly would not have been paid. Mr. Dunbar followed, contending that, by laws of the United States the prisoner was guilty only of misdemeanor and that in extradition matters consideration could and that in extradition matters consideration continuous to the pseudiar laws framed by the State of New-York. He showed it had not only been held in Canadian courts, but also by Spears, an American writer on extradition, that foreign indictments were valueless in Canada. He quactal largely in favor of Eno from the Windsor and Tuhy class, and then alleged, on authority of the late Judge Drummond, that killing sheep was as much murder by United States laws as it was forgery to make fulse entries.

of the late Judge Drimmond, that Rhina anely and of much murker by United States laws as it was forgery to make faise entries.

Mr. Jules Tessler emphasized what his colleague had already advanced in favor of the prisoner. He said the indictment was merely an acte d'accusation, and that the action of the New-York Sessional Court, in giving a true bill, was only an expression of opinion, not a warranty of proof of guilt. The framers of the extradition treaty did not contemplate the surrender of a prisoner on suspicion. It enacted that he should be proven guilty of the crime imputed. Mr. Tessier read many extracts from legal reports bearing on the question.

Mr. Fitzpatrick succeeded Mr. Tessier and succeeded in making a better case for the prosecution than many had anticipated, dwelling on the fact that there was a grave doubt as to the legality of the \$95,000 check; otherwise it would not have been necessary to insist so strongly on having it guaranteed. He dealt also with the nature of forgery as applied by section 27 of the statute. The argument was closed to-day, and judgment will be given next week, probably on Thursday. Mr. Adams has returned to New-York and Mr. Davidson to Montreal.

MR. GYE'S AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, June 28 .- Mr George L. Rives, who s representing the directors of the New-York Metropoltan Opera House in London, and Ewert Gye, who repreitan Opera House in London, and Ewert Gye, who represents the Covent Garden Opera Company (Limited), came to a verbal agreement last night. Mr. Gye is to have the option of leasing the Metropolitan Opera House in case he is able to engage a sufficient number of efficient artists for next season. The contract will be signed on Monday after the details shall have been settled. Mr. Gye is indisposed to undertake this enterprise unless he can obtain a thoroughly efficient company. As it is already late in the season this is extremely difficult to do. He is now actively engaged in negotiations with various artists, and he believes that he will be successful. Within a fortuight he will know for a certainty. He says he would rather defer going to America than go with an midifferent company.

BThe dolay in the conclusion of arrangements between Mr. Gye and the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House is largely due to the desire of the latter to make sure of a worthy company and at the same time to avoid paying an extravagant subsidy. A friend of Mr. Gye's said yesterday: "Gye has been fighting against heavy odds during his present season. Every one of his principal prime donne has been ill constantly. Even Aloant has been prevented from appearing by indisposition, as has also Pauline Lucca. I am sure that Mr. Gye will give a season of opera which the directors need not be ashamed of."

MEXICANS MOB A MISSIONARY. CITY OF MEXICO, June 28, via Galveston .-The Protestant Mission at Celaya, on the Central Rali-road, was attacked by a mob which destroyed the furniture and effects. The Rev. A. W. Greenman and the other inmares escaped to a neighboring house, but were pursued and fired on. They returned the fire and killed one sued and ared on. They returned the hie as a sale and wounded several of the mob, which then dispersed. The mission party was then protected by Federal soldiers. The Rev. Mr. Greenman is now at the American legation here. The Mayor of Celaya, having encouraged the attack and refused protection, is responsible for the

THE FRANCO-CHINESE IMBROGLIO. LI HUNG CHANG SAYS THE TREATY HAS NOT BEEN

VIOLATED-Berlin, June 28 .- A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Tientsin, which states that Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Petchill, does French troops near Lang-sour as a breach of the recent Franco-Chinese treaty. No blame, he says, can attach to China, whose good faith in concluding and carrying out the May treaty is beyond all

Paris, June 28.-Advices from Ha-noi state that rumors are current there to the effect that the French leet has been ordered to bombard one of the Chinese

MOVEMENTS IN EGYPT. CAIRO, June 28 .- Mr. Mason, the Governor of Massowah, has arrived at Suakim. He says the road

between Massowah and Kassala is open. The 46th Regiment will proceed to Keneh. LONDON, June 28.-The Daily News says it is author ized to denythe report that Mr. Gladstone agrees to Prime Minister Ferry's interpretation of the clauselin the Anglo-French agreement relating to the evacuation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone maintains that the Powers must be unanimous in their opposition to the continuance of British occupation, in order to compel the withdrawal of the British troops after 1887.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 28.

FROM THE BALLOON TO JAH.—Joseph Simmons, the neronaut, has been consemned to two years in prison for perjury.

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION. Toronto, June 28.-Forbes & Lownsbrough, bankers and brokers, have stopped payment. They are preparing a statement to be submitted to their creditors on Monday, but will not make an assignment until

Wednesday, when it will be seen how Federal Bank matters will go. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Ingram has resigned the position of manager of the Federal Bank, to which he was recently appointed. OTTAWA, Jane 28 .- To-day being officially observed as the Queen's birthday, all the Government offices and banks are closed. May 24 was generally observed throughout Canada this year as the Queen's birthday and as a holiday. To-day business is nownere suspended.

SYMPATHY WITH CONDEMNED SOLDIERS Madrid, June 28 .- The two officers guilty of desertion at SantaCoroma last April, who the Cabinet Council yesterday decided should be shot immediately, were shot yesterday at Gerona. The shops of Gerona and Barcelona are draped in mourning. Thousands of people nasuabled in front of the house of the Governor of Barcelona, and compelled the Governor telegraph to the Government asking for a commutation of the sentence.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA. HAVANA, June 28 .- The deaths from yellow

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. HERLIN, June 28.—The Budget Committee have shelved the scheme for steamship subsidies.

BEHNE, June 28.—A diplomatic conference is to be held in September to discuss measures for the protection of literary and artistic copyright. PARIS, June 28.—On account of the indisposition of Prime Musisfer Ferry, the discussion on the revision of the Constitution was adjourned till Monday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

FALSE ENTRIES IN CASH ACCOUNTS. FALSE ENTRIES IN CASH ACCOUNTS.
PROVIDENCE, June 28.—It has been found that O. C.
Barrows, a bookire-per in the Bristel office of the National Rubber Company, made false entries to cover abortages in his cash accounts. The amount embezzled is said not to be large. MORTALLY WOUNDING HIS WIFE.

St. Louis, June 28 -Frank Mason, while drunk, shot and mortally wounded his wife, at Ralston, ill., this morning.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

JOHET, Ill., June 28.—Adam Williams was arreste here yesterday in the act of passing counterfelt dollar and half-dollars. Dies for making the spurious coins wer found in his house, three miles from the city.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

ITS PROGRESS THROUGH THE SENATE. SOME SINGULAR ITEMS ASKED FOR BY DEMOCRATIC SENATORS - TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE COM-

Washington, June 28.—The annual distribution f Congressional " pie " known under the name of the River and Harbor bill, was begun in the Senate o-day. To start with, the Committee on Commerce had increased the size of this popular pastry at the cost of \$1,333,000. It did this, howver, as a matter of necessity, and succeeded at the same time in depriving the greedy Democratic majority in the House of several pieces which it evidently thought it would be allowed to snatch away and gulp down without protest. The pieces referred to were bad ones, indeed, and undoubtedly would have seriously interfered with the digestion of Democrats.

As finally-prepared by the committee, ready to be served, the pie is valued at \$12,927,000. Its distribution proceeded in peace to-day until an item appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of Coos Bay, Oregon, was reached.

This was an amendment inserted by the Senate ommittee. Oregon is fortunate enough to have both of its Senators on the Commerce Committee, but the Democratic Senator, Mr. Slater was not even satisfied with \$25,000. He wanted \$5,000 more. In vain did the chairman of the committee, Mr. McMillan expostulate with him. Mr. Dolph too, his colleague, tried to remonstrate with him and point out the unreasonable and selfish character of his demand. Mr. Slater called for the ayes and nays on his amendment and rallied his Democratic friends around him, who wouldn't see one of their kind starve, if they could help it. Much to the astonishment of everybody, they carried the amendnent and Mr. Slater looked happy,

Emboldened by his success he attempted to repea the same strategem on the next item, one appro priating \$50,000 for the improvement of Yaguina Bay in his State. This time \$5,000 more wouldn't satisfy him. He wanted \$15,000 added for his share. It proved, however, a bigger piece than even his Democratic friends would allow him to swallow. Envy possessed their souls and they refused to indulge his appetite any longer. The amendment was defeated.

Once more the discussion was permitted to drift n and item after item was disposed of promptly and until a paragraph appropriating \$2.500 for the improvement of Steele's Bayon, Missiscippi was reached. This had been stricken out by the Senate Committee. Senator George, with a hungry look in his eye, rose and in indignant terms denounced such a course. In his opinion the commerce of the world would float on Steele's Bayon, if it was only improved. Steele's Bayon was destined to rival the Thames, if only \$2,500 was spent upon it. Steele's Bayou, improved, would bring prosperity to that section of the country. Steele's Bayou, remaining in its present condition, would retard civilization,

and prove a blot upon the fair fame of this country. Mr. Conger assured his friend from Mississippi at this point, that the appropriation had been struck out by mistake. The committee, he said, meant to have recommended it. This did not satisfy Mr. George. He wanted to make sure of it. Not less than four different times did he ask whether Steele's Bayon would receive its share of the money appropriated under the bill. Being assured that steele's Bayon was safe he sank down in his seat

Steele's Bayon was safe he sank down in his seat satisfied, only to repeat the same tactics in the case of the Big Black River, the Yallabusha River and the Bayon, Black Having swallowed in all \$14,500, he, too, looked gerged and happy.

The Senate evidently was in a liberal frame of mind. Mr. Pigh, encouraged by the success of his colleagues, protested vehemently against the proposed reduction of the amount appropriated for the improvement of the Tennessee River. His energetic language secured the restoration of the amount appropriated by the House.

Senator Williams, too, who can be counted upon to grow elequent whenever there is a prospect of getting money out of the public treasury, declared with much earnestness that the River and Harbor bill passed two years ago, which, he said, had been called by the people abomination, was one of the best river and harbor bills Congress had ever passed. He protesteed against the reduction of the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio Wester was Longville. Her the debate closed for passed. He protesteed against the reduction of the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio River near Louisville. Here the debate closed for

Mr. McMillan gave notice that he would move on fonday to have the debate restricted to five minute peeches. This is generally the surest incentive for enators to make speeches lasting an hour or more. ITEMS OF INTEREST TO NEW-YORK.

Among the items passed to-day of special interest to New-York is one which appropriates \$250,000 for the deepening of Gedney's Channel and the improvement of Sandy Hook bar. This is an entirely new amendment put in by the Senate. Still another amendment of considerable length, provides that no ballast, refuse, dirt, or other substances, shall be dumped or discharged in the Harbor of New-York, or its adjacent waters, and it also provides suitable penalties. This amendment will be voted upon on Monday.

SOME ITEMS THAT HAVE BEEN STRICKEN OUT. The Democratic members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors are both mad and unhappy. In framing the River and Harbor bill they had taken the best possible care of their own districts. The Michigan member, for example, had secured an The Michigan member, for example, had secured an item of \$15,000 for a rivulet in his district, the only commerce upon which, it is asserted, consists of saw logs which float upon its bosom at the spring freshets. The engineers seem not to have discovered this great highway of commerce, for the report of the Chief of Engineers contained no estimate for, or recommendation of the improvement. In order to add this item and keep the balance true, the committee, it is understood, found it necessary to reduce the appropriation for the continuation of a necessary work begun several years ago in another part of the State, where there are more Republicans than bemocrats.

Democrats.

The Senate Committee, it seems, detected the petty scheme of the House Committee, and struck out the item mentioned, together with many others of the same sort, and also inserted or increased a number of items which had been omitted or reduced

by the House.
Chairman Willis and other Democratic members of the House Committee, to-day declared that the bill shall fall altogether unless the Senate withdraws its meddlesome interference with the prerogatives and perquisites of the House Committee.

THE FORTIFICATION BILLS. TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE HOUSE COMMIT-

THE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington, June 28 .- The majority and ninority Fortification bills were to-day reported from the House Committee on Appropriations. The former provides for an appropriation of \$3,270,000, and the latter for \$1,595,000. The minority prepared a long report to company the bill. They state that \$175,000 is enough to expend in one year for the protection, preservation and repair of fortifications. "In relation to movable torpe-dos," continues the report, "we think \$50,000 sufficient expenditure for this purpose for the coming year. We recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of machine guns of the latest improvements. As to submarine mines or planted torpedoes, changes and improvements are constantly taking place in this character of defensive appliances and we do not think it advisable to accumulate any large supply on hand. therefore recommend an apprepriation of \$5,000 for the object, to be used only in their procurement and for ex periments with them. We do not approve making appropriations, the only effect of which will be to accumulate patents to be hereafter sold to the Government, in most cases likely to be useless. It is to sunject them to trial and proof at the Government expense and in advance of their sale to the only probable purchaser. Such patented inventions as have real merit can readily entist private capital for their development into practical shape.

"A large number of officers of the Ordinance Corps have now the time afforded by a term of profound peace to study and test the effect of high explosives; and the Ordinance Department has at its command a sum equal, we are advised, to \$75,000 per annum, resulting from the sale of condemsed and unserviceable ordinance and stores, from which to defray the expenses of such experiments as the Department desires to make. We have, theretere, not considered it necessary to include an appropriation for such object in the substitute.

Instead of providing large amounts of money to aid ambitious would-be manufacturers in securing a monopoly in supplying the Government with experimental steel and parts of guns, we have preferred to co-operate with the majority of the committee in se framing the bill as to open up the whole business of projecting and furnishing ordinance to public competition. We have, therefore, after mest careful consideration, non-concurred in the priations, the only effect of which will be to accumu-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

clause relating to advances and special advantages to particular persons, and substituted therefor those clauses in substitute which open the whole enterprise to public competition. And in order that projectors who desire to produce competing guns from condomned stock on hand may have a chance we have added a clause which permits the departments to sell obsolete guns at fair prices to such persons, and we feel confident that this new method for the projection and procuring of armament will prore satisfactory and successful in providing the United States with weapons equal or superior to those possessed by any other nation."

THRUST FROM A CAB TO DIE.

A SCENE IN THE STREET AT DAYBREAK.

ABRAHAM R. WARNER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH—BRIGHTS DISEASE SUGGESTED.

A cab turned from the Boulevard into Sixty-fourth-st. at 4:30 a. m. yesterday and proceeded rapidly to the middle of the block between Ninth and Touch and

and Tenth aves. There are no houses at that point and the presence of a coach there so early in the morning was a most unusual occurrence. The driver of the cab brought the horse to a sudden stop and turned about in his seat to speak to some person inside. Immediately the door of the vehicle was thrown open and a man sprang out. The only person who saw the men was George Voight, an old German, who lives in Sixty-fifth-st., west of Tenthave. Voight had got up early and had started out with a hande art to get some provender for his cow. He was pushing his cart through Sixtyfourth-st. and was still near Tenth-ave. when his attention was attracted to the cab. He could not see the men distinctly enough to describe them afterward, but their movements were easily discernible. The man who had emerged from the cab dragged from it a dark object, which he laid upon the ground. Then he re-entered the hack and shut the door. The horse was turned about quickly and the cab soon disappeared, going

down Ninth-ave. Voight pushed his cart toward the object which the man had placed on the ground. As he neared it he was overtaken by a lamplighter, and simultaneously they saw that the object was a man. A glance was sufficient to show that he was insensible. His upturned face was pale and his eyes were closed. He was breathing convulsively. The lamplighter proposed to help the man to his feet, but Voight said that he would call a policeman. He found Policeman Curran, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who said that the man was in the Thirty-first Precinct. A rap from Curran's club, however, called Policeman Flahine, on whose post the insensible man had been dropped. He found the man already dead. Voight helped to lift the body on his cart and it was pushed to the police station in One-hundredth-st.

THOUGHT TO BE THE WORK OF THIEVES, The body was that of a well-built man of forty, with dark brown hair man of forty, with dark brown hair and whiskers slightly streaked with gray. His clothing was well-made and of good quality. In the pockets of his coat were found papers which showed that he was Abraham R. Warner, treasurer of the A. B. Warner & Son Company, iron merchants at No. 28 West-st. It was noticed by the police that there was no money in his pockets. There was no watch either, but agold scarf-pin was stuck in a flat scarf on his neck, and on one of his fingers was a gold ring. The first impression of the police was that Mr. Warner had fallen into the hands of thieves, who had robbed him and had left him in a lonely place to die.

PAPERS FOUND IN THE POCKETS. Among the papers was a note signed by H. E. Hart. It was written on June 13, and requested a prompt settlement of some money transaction. Another note, written on June 16, and referring to the same matter, was as follows:

a new trial was heard by Judge Avery this morning which A. R. WARNER: Your cheek on Union Trust Company for \$100, to order of H. E. Hart, is in our hands for collection. The circumstances under which the money for which the cheek was given was obtained will compel us to resort to measures of the most summary character unless the amount is paid. Yours,

MARSH, Wilson & Wallis.

There was a note addressed by W. Lombard, secretary of the A. B. Warner & Son Company, to the cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, stating that A. R. Warner had been elected treasurer of the company on June 9. Another paper was a deed transferring some property in Bayonne, N. J., to Mary Jane Warner.

was there ever such a tang contesses of a man if it was not true? Your own testimony warranted the verdict of the jury. I pray you to abandon hope of receiving a new trial. Be persuaded to employ the few months that remain with making your peace with God. Nothing remains but the judgment which the law has provided for your crime. It is that you be hanged ou Friday morning, October 10, 1884, between the hours of 10 and 12, by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on you." NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE DISCOVERED. An examination of the body failed to disclose any ark of violence. It was learned later in the day have mercy on your.

Palmer was taken back to jall. That look of stony calmness which he maintained during the trial was still upon his face.

John C. Hoffman, who killed his son, was also found guilty this evening. He is probably insane, and would surely have been so found by the Jury but for the riot and its effect on the community. hat Mr. Warner was a bachelor, and had occupied furnished rooms in the flat-house at No.933 Eighthfurnished rooms in the flat-house at No.355 Eightaave. He was a member of the Manhattan Club and
of the Argonnut Rowing Association at
Bayonne. His father and brother went
to the police station and arranged
for the removal of his body to No. 933 Eighth-ave.
They thought that he had died from Bright's
disease, a complaint from which he had anticipated
trouble for some time. It had not been unusual for
him to drink to excess and to be taken home in a
coach late at night. He seldom carried much CINCINNATI, June 28.-Clement L. English, turer of bellows and forges, assigned to-day to coach late at night. He seld

coach late at night. He seldom carried much money, and he did not carry a watch.

The police then came to the conclusion that there was nothing remarkable about Mr. Warner's death. They thought that he had been drinking at some place down-town until after midnight, and had earninged a cab to take him home. The cabman afterward discovered that Mr. Warner was dying, and took him to Sixty-fourth-st, to avoid trouble for himself.

had been given to a certain family to raise, they being furnished with funds from time to time as she grew up; that she was kept in ignorance of her parentage till grown, when she discovered it by her own exertions. She visited her alleged father, who refused to recognize her and denounced her as an impostor; whereupon she brought suit for stander as a viadication and got a verdict for \$2,500. The heavy expenses of the trial have caused Engisty's failure. LAST HEARD FROM ON FRIDAY. It was not learned where Mr. Warner was at the time that he got into the cab. Mr. Lombard said that at 4 p. m. on Friday Mr. Warner telegraphed to him from some unknown place that he would not return to the office in West-st. that afternoon, return to the office in West-st. that afternoon, Where Mr. Warner went afterward his friends did not know. Dr. J. C. Morton, of No. 223 West Twenty-second-st., who was Mr. Warner's physician, said last evening:

I have been expecting for some time that Mr. Warner would die from Bright's disease, and I warned him effect to be more careful in his mode of living. I made a superificial examination of his body to-day, and I am satisfied that his death was caused by a sudden convulsion incl-dent to the disease.

The autopsy will be held to-day.

A SALESMAN'S EMBEZZLEMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, June 28 .- James R. Shipherd. manager of the millinery department of E. M. McGiller & Co.'s store since 1879, was arrested at noon to-day on the charge of embezzlement. For a long time a leakage was noticed, and at last Shipherd was suspected. A lady was given some marked bills and told to buy a hat o Shipherd. She did so, paying two fives and a two dollar

shipherd. She did so, paying two fives and a two dollar bill. Shipherd sent the fives to the desk, returning the sale as a \$10 one, and retained the two-dollar bill. Thus he was caught. When convicted, he admitted to have taken at least \$100; but the possibilities of the position, since he has occupied it, are that from \$10,000 to \$12,000 could disappear. Shipherd's salary was \$2,000 per year, upon which he lived in good style; and he was the counse of the house he occupies, which, when new, cost above \$30,000. He was an honored and active member of Plymouth Church.

RENEWING OLD MINING EXPLORATIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, I

NEW-HAVEN, June 28 .- On what is known as the Slocum farm, three miles east of Wallingford on the the of the New-Haven and Hartford road is a little vailey where years ago the neighboring farmers were informed by a young geologist that there existed a coal mine. The rocks about the little creek that rup through the basin are black with anthracite scales. The farmers at the time clubbed together, and bored long and deep, but when they reached water they considered further mining im-practicable, and gave up the enterprise. Recently sev-eral wealthy residents of this city and Wallingford ob-tained control of the spot, and from investigations which they have made themselves, and which Professor William Blake has made for them, they are convinced that there is here a deposit of anthractic coal. It is their intention to continue the explorations begun by the farmers years are. clubbed together, and bored long and deep, but when

SHOT IN A BAR-ROOM AFFRAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LIMA, Ohio, June 28 .- A shooting afray ocrred here yesterday morning in "Sye" Brunt's liquor shop. Henry and "Sye" are brothers and are addicted to drink. Thursday night they had been drinking and were up all night. In the morning Henry went into his brother's shop, and the bartender, David Wooden, who married a sister of the Brunt boys, chided bim and bid him to go home. This angered him and they began quar-relling. Wooden having drawn a revolver merely for show, was so fercely attacked, that he used it in carsest. Five shots were fired with effect at Brust. He will prob-ably die. Wooden was badly kicked.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER IN CLEVELAND. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,1

come in his place.

THE CRIME OF JOHN G. HILL.

DOVER, N. H., June 28.—John G. Hill, who killed his wife with an axe at Great Falls, yesterday, was this morning held for the Supreme Court. An application will be made to commit him to the fasane asylum. He desies having committed the crime. He began to show symptoms of a weakened mind about four years ago. He has been a prosperous business man, and is worth about \$20,000. His age is seventy. Kecently he transferred his property to his wife, and upon her refusal to return it he became sullen and gloomy.

A VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. CLEVELAND, June 28 .- Mark Koshofski, who was arrested in New-York on Wednesday, has a record here. He passed a forged check at the Weddel House for a board bill and received good money in return. He became sullen and gloomy.

A VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE,
WAVERLET, Tenn., June 28.—Wilson Larkins to-day
stood in front of William H. Owens's store and, flourishing a handkerchief, said he had it of Owens's wife. He
then drew a revolver and dared Owens to come out. The
latter walked out and killed him with a shot-gun. The
corener's jury decided that the killing was instituable. He tried the long lost brother scheme on Secretary King, of the Police Board. He claimed to be of the firm of Koshofski & Co., No. 16 Union Square, dealers in cloth and police supplies, and wanted to sell the secretary a supply of cloth cheap for spot cash. He had only been out of Sing Siag a few days when he reached Cleveland.